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THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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THE MUSE.

THE COMPASS.

The storm was loud—before the blast
Our gallant bark was driven;
Their foaming crests the billows rear'd,
And 'mid one friendly star appear'd,
Through all the ranks of Heaven.

Yet dauntless still the steersman stood,
And gazed without a sigh,
Where, poised on needle bright and slim,
And lighted by a lantern dim,
The compass met his eye.

The helms taught his darksome course to steer,
He breasted on with fort:—
But braved the whirlwind's headlong night,
Nor care, through all the dismal night,
To fear or doubt gave way.

And what is oft the Christian's life,
But storms as dark and drear,
Through which, without one gleam of cheer,
Would bliss to cheer his way,
Must his vessel steer!

Yet lo! his m'er in torow yield,
For in the same page
A compass shines dimly true,
And, self-illumin'd, greets his view
Amid the tempest's rage.

Then let him firmly grasp the helm,
Though loud the billows roar,
And soon, his toils and troubles past,
His anchor 'till safety cast
On Canaan's happy shore.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House the standing committee he had appointed for the preparation of the bills:

On *Electoral*—Messrs. Robinson, Edwards, Rose, Jackson, Foulke, Major, and Straub.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Davis, S. Wilson, Goodwin, White, Dufour, Cappy and Williams.

Judiciary—Brown of M., Matthee, Tingley, Davis of R., Rich, Robinson, and Gorman.

On Education—Bradley, Norwell, Bowser, Lingle, Thompson, Swallow, and Hardin.

On the State Bank—Brown of D., Thompson, Chapman, Cleophas, Patrick Jones, and Means of F.

Military Affairs—Byers, Steele, Nees, Law, and Fuller, Summer, and Reed.

State Prison—Simonton, Hockley, Baker, Marker, Edmundson, Milligan and Parker.

Affairs of the town of Indianapolis—Hillie, Cooley, Johnson, Dunn, McCormack, Summers, and Mathers.

On Claims—Love, Hawkes, Brown of W., Coffin, Montague, Stewart and Mitchell.

On Roads—Leake, Butler of R., Peet, Prillman, Butterfield, Slus, and Osborn.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Gorman, Carter, O'Neill, Clements, Hunt, Millikin and Hodges.

On Agriculture—Logan, Olson, Loynt, Flanigan, Bates, Deeny, and Campbell.

On Corporations—Hargrove, Williams, Roberts, Tamm, Brown of R., Martin and Beall.

Enrolled Bills—Butler and Hawkes.

On Federal Relations—Stratton, Daubar, Snock, Shely, Lico, Gilbert and Wright.

Public Expenditures—Moore of O., Butler of V., Brown of R., Francis, Longle, Shocks and Kornell.

Joint Committees.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Nelson, Thompson, and Cheekam.

Canal Fund—Messrs. Stump, Wilson, and O'Neill.

State Library—Messrs. Wheeler, Nees, and Hardin.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Speaker announced the following committee for dividing the State into Congressional districts:

For the State at large, Mr. Wheeler;

1st Judicial Circuit, Mr. Leggett;

2d " " " Logan;

3d " " " Shoop;

4th " " " Builders of V.

5th " " " Brown of M.

6th " " " Stratton;

7th " " " Davis;

8th " " " Robinson;

9th " " " Bradley;

10th " " " Gorman;

11th " " " Butler of R.

12th " " " Mitchell;

Senate.

The chair announced the following standing committees:

On *Elections*—Messrs. Bright, Cottin, Mitchell, Evans, Harris, Farmers and West.

Finance—Messrs. Parker, Read, Collett, Hooper, Collins, Kennedy, Morgan, Evans and Sheeler.

Judiciary—Davis, Wright, Bright, Mr. George, Gregory, Pitcher; Collins, Kelso, Cornett and Dennis.

Federal Relations—Ering, West, Aker, Burke, Hatfield, Buell, Carr of J., Davis and Reavis.

Education—Cornett, Farmer, Shanks, Ritchey, Sands, Stanford, Bradley, and Carr of D.

Military Affairs—Tannehill, Kelso, Mitchell, Bradley, Stanford, Dusen and Cotton.

Roads—Bartman, Alexander, Carr of J., Pennington, Odell, Hooper, Miller, Parks, and Wattis.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Harriet Wright Tannehill, Aker, Bright, Read, Rich, Gregory, Cotton, Hooper, Dobson, Shanks, Collett and Sinclair.

Town of Indianapolis—West, Alexander, Stanford, Morgan and Ritchey.

Claim—Dobson, Buell, Dusen, Bradley Pennington, Burke, Harrison, Carr of L., and Davis.

State Prison—Read, Wate, Hatfield, Alexander, Hogan, Hooper, and Buckley.

Unfinished Business—Morgan, Aker, and Collett.

State Library—Carr of J., Deffers, Farmer, Dobson and Mulfait.

Public Buildings—Mulfait, Pennington, Burke, Miller and Shanks.

State Bank—Cottin, Reeve, Ewing, West, Odell, Wate, Deffers, Bright, Hooper, Carr of L., Pitcher; Snodgrass and Negley.

Aggravated—Wate, Mitchell, Parks, Pennington, Reeve, Farmer, Carr of J., Dusen, and Tannehill.

Corporation—Miller, Wright, Gregory, Read, Deffers, Hatfield, Cotton and Sinclair.

Excell's Bills—Reeves, Parks and Mitchell.

Engrossed Bills—Mitchell and Read.

Joint Committees.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Archer, Buell, and Pennington.

Count Fund—Kelso, Cotton and Hatfield.

State Library—Reeves, Parks and Mitchell.

The Chair announced the following committee on distributing the State.

Mr. Bright for the State at large:

1st Circuit, Mr. Buell;

2d " " Read;

3d " " Kelso;

4th " " Miller;

5th " " Alexander;

6th " " Parker;

7th " " Collett;

8th " " Harris;

9th " " Mitchell;

10th " " Dobson;

11th " " Aker;

12th " " Sinclair.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Argus gives the official returns from all the Counties of the State.

Col. Bouck's majority, it will be seen falls only eighteen before TWENTY-THREE thousand. The election rate is increased since 1840 from 2,000 to 2,027 or 7,263, a gain of 4,000.

Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES. BOUCk. BRADISH.

Albany 6076 6372

Oneida 3235 3003

Onondaga 5466 5283

Onondaga 5466 5279

Onondaga 5466 5270

Onondaga 5466 5261

Onondaga 5466 5253

Onondaga 5466 5243

Onondaga 5466 5233

Onondaga 5466 5223

Onondaga 5466 5213

Onondaga 5466 5203

Onondaga 5466 5193

Onondaga 5466 5183

Onondaga 5466 5173

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Onondaga 5466 5153

Onondaga 5466 5143

Onondaga 5466 5133

Onondaga 5466 5123

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Onondaga 5466 5093

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Onondaga 5466 5063

Onondaga 5466 5053

Onondaga 5466 5043

Onondaga 5466 5033

Onondaga 5466 5023

Onondaga 5466 5013

Onondaga 5466 5003

Onondaga 5466 4993

Onondaga 5466 4983

Onondaga 5466 4973

Onondaga 5466 4963

Onondaga 5466 4953

Onondaga 5466 4943

Onondaga 5466 4933

Onondaga 5466 4923

Onondaga 5466 4913

Onondaga 5466 4903

Onondaga 5466 4893

Onondaga 5466 4883

Onondaga 5466 4873

Onondaga 5466 4863

Onondaga 5466 4853

Onondaga 5466 4843

Onondaga 5466 4833

Onondaga 5466 4823

Onondaga 5466 4813

Onondaga 5466 4803

Onondaga 5466 4793

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Onondaga 5466 4753

Onondaga 5466 4743

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Onondaga 5466 4723

Onondaga 5466 4713

Onondaga 5466 4703

Onondaga 5466 4693

Onondaga 5466 4683

Onondaga 5466 4673

Onondaga 5466 4663

Onondaga 5466 4653

Onondaga 5466 4643

Onondaga 5466 4633

Onondaga 5466 4623

Onondaga 5466 4613

Onondaga 5466 4603

Onondaga 5466 4593

Onondaga 5466 4583

Onondaga 5466 4573

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Onondaga 5466 4443

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Onondaga 5466 4423

Onondaga 5466 4413

Onondaga 5466 4403

Onondaga 5466 4393

Onondaga 5466 4383

be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein the lands lie, are its tenants. The relation is an amicable one, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest, than a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements on the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the Lakes, merits, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of our public defenses. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. What over tends to add to its efficiency without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation of the present year is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included \$400,000, for the purchase of sloops which when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object.

To this may be also added \$50,000, a sum to cover arrears of past years, and \$260,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operativeness of the Marine, and in view of only 26 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep up the same expenditure, forty-one vessels, instead, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and coal, so as to prevent fraud and impurity.

It will appear by the report of the Post master General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired, has, during the current year, been successfully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year have been brought within its income, without lessening its general usefulness.

There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$160,000 for the year 1812 over that of 1811, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mail. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the money which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that this exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction of the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, is another sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertilized almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this inquiry could readily be answered.

The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to satisfy their peace and security in the protection of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exist themselves, have arisen from over action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and over-correcting its effects.

Between the year 1813 and 1835, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, how not the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money, since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money, was thrown upon the country; and an over issue, which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extraordinary increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of states and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

In view of the fact that in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323,895, according to the Treasury statement, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$85,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first of January 1837, being stated at \$149,158,800,) added

by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were engaged with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but unsatisfactory state of prosperity which ensued, where prevalent over the land, and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the sum which has been lost so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—extending as it is believed, the amount added to paper currency for a similar period, an amount of \$137, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes or that difficulties should exist in meeting other engagements of the part of their debtors. Apart from which if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dislocation of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that a country should have escaped the blighty influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and rigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People and the States, and that, virtually by the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to see that the law of its creation is faithfully executed, and that the great and of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper stage of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four and six years, thereby securing at all times the management of the currency by Gold and Silver. The power of state institutions; dr 33. A representative of previous metals, for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to think more but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course of recklessness, since their agents would be the strong ones, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1. Gold and silver. 2. The paper of state institutions; dr 33. A representative of previous metals, for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to think more but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course of recklessness, since their agents would be the strong ones, and they the passive spectators.

It is proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the states, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which with the central board, should receive, safely keep and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government in no case to exceed \$6,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor in his own estimation, either in specie or Treasury notes of estimation, not less than five nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed of the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of note that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$1,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in value, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$2,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of \$16,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on \$16,000,000 keeping in circulation never more than one and one half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no mental doubt can exist that the power which the Exchequer would furnish would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times, at a par with gold and silver, thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.

In order to reanimate the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed, to interest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange unless prohibited by the state in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a firm and bona fide basis. The Legislature will on this point might so plainly announce as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was further proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive no deposit, to a limited amount the specie funds of individual persons, and to grant certificates therefor to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come to aid of such exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. On a full view of the contemplated dealing in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie to its equivalent, to sell drafts, charging therefore a small but reasonable premium. I cannot but doubt that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations as its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the law establishing the Treasury department has among other various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government of doubtful and dangerous import. It is proper to enter upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than to pay the debts of the Government with the creditable paper of the Government; in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors, Treasury notes which under law it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank as it furnishes no credit to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be availed, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed.

It would be unprofitable to look further in this anomalous state of things, but I can not conclude without adding that, for a government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing the debt which is of most next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a government the strongest in the world, because emulating from a popular will, and firmly rooted in the

affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfeigned distrust in its good faith; or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is令人 to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object.

This is the chief purpose of what is called the Exchequer; and surely in the accomplishment of a medium in the country, and facilities in trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public confidence. Properly guarded by the provisions of the law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself could be answerable for, if it be tolerate since it is that the creature of the law, and is suspected to do at all times of modification, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would vindicate itself in a change of the law, and is suspected, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that the bill would be ready sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of \$16,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can it fail to give the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the public interests of life. In effect upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these blessings would flow from the measure—but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on Gen. Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans at the time of the attack and defense of the city and paid by him. Without disengaging any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or expedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard among the pliers of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, thereby giving additional leisure to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of a little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veterans in the retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cases in which public beneficence may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and it the civil law by violated from prudently motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which upsets and maintains the authority of the law and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defense of New Orleans, while saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of Gen. Jackson among those of the great Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the man in whom incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American people.

I have thus, fellow citizens, acquitted myself of the duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by directing your attention to the measures of much importance to a country. The Executive will most zealously execute its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common consistency, or elevate the destiny of a beloved country. JOHN TYLER.

Gen. Cass, late minister to France, has returned to the United States. A dinner was given to him by the American residents in Paris previous to his departure. Since his return, a letter has been addressed to him by Hon. Radnor Dickinson, informing him that he had been recommended as a candidate for President of the United States by several democratic papers in different parts of the Union, and nominated at a democratic meeting lately held in Harrisburg; but that from the manner in which his nomination was spoken by a portion of the Whig press, a suspicion had been excited that he was friendly to an U. S. Bank, and favored Whig principles. To this Gen. Cass promptly replied that he had been a member of the democratic party from his youth, was a firm believer in the principles laid down by Jefferson, and had never swerved a single instant from that path. With respect to a national bank, the country had decided against it, and he did not think the government should share one; and that though a due degree of credit is useful to the business of the country, a sound specific basis is essential to its permanent prosperity.

From the personal friendship entertained by Gen. Cass towards Gen. Harrison, and the tenor of a letter he wrote on the occasion of the death of the latter, some Whigs have endeavored to create an impression that he had gone over to their party, and he has even been spoken of by some as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Cass is a man of splendid talents and undoubted patriotism and integrity, and is evidently qualified for the elevated post of President of this republic; but if he reach it, it will be as the nominee of the democratic national convention. We should not be surprised if he were to be our next candidate. We believe he would run better in the West than any other man we could name; and if he should be nominated we should look upon his election as certain.

the sheriff and other county officers were received in a few days after, from which it is evident that the return arrived safely at Columbus. What then has become of them? Have they been suppressed, and a daring and treacherous attempt made to defeat the will of the people, by withholding the returns of their votes, and casting on them a Government whom they had rejected? This affair ought to be looked into; there is evidently some foul play.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 17th, 1842.

Editor Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Dear Sir:—When I wrote to you last, the matter of the contested election was before the House. That question was decided in favor of Dr. March by a vote of 32 to 46. Owing to the strength of the two political parties being so nearly equal in the Legislature, this question was considered a very important one, and as was to be expected, the Whig party are making a great noise about it, ready, but let the report of the committee on elections, together with the testimony, be published to the world, and they are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of it. The Report of the committee especially (which sets forth the evidence) should be published in every Democratic paper so as to afford every citizen of the State an opportunity of reading it.

I expressed a hope in my last letter to you that I should be able soon to inform you that we had done something to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.—

Our hope has fled; we have done nothing of importance yet, nor shall we be able to do anything until after the election of a U. S. Senator. The Democrats are ready to go into that election at any time; the House has sent several resolutions to the Senate proposing to go into the election without delay, all of which the Senate have refused in reciprocation by a strict party vote.—It is in the power of the Whigs, and I believe it is their intention to stave off the election of a Senator until the next session of the Legislature;—they cannot elect Smith, and it is out of the question for them to unite on any other Whig.

The chief laws of last winter may undergo some change by the present Legislature, but not such as will be objectionable to the debtors.

It is generally understood here that State Scraps will be made receivable for all State dues, including of course principal and interest due on Wahbush and Erie Canal lands east of Tippecanoe, and excluding Wahbush and Erie canal lands west of Tippecanoe. I shall support this measure, believing that my constituents will be greatly benefited by the operation of such a law.

We have got through with the election of a Judge of this circuit, and of Prosecuting Attorneys for the several circuits in which there were vacancies. F. M. Chamberlain was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th judicial circuit by a majority of 10 to 9; this result is highly complimentary to Mr. Chamberlain as at the time the election was held there was a Whig majority of one on joint ballot; and besides the Whigs of the north made a tremendous effort to defeat him.

We would willingly lend friend Hinseney a helping hand in this matter, for we believe it is a subject of vital interest to this region generally, and to our city in particular, but we almost despair of accomplishing any thing especially if there is eight to pay. We have already repeatedly directed public attention to this subject, and though all agree with us on its east importance, none seem willing to vote in the matter. Our citizens appear to be either very independent or very blind in their own interests.

We do not know what their indifference ought to be attributed to, in thus neglecting to avail themselves of the increase of trade and wealth which our northern friends so liberally tender to us—unless it be, either, that they are rich enough already, or else that they are unwilling to incur the least expense or trouble to receive the offered boon. If, from the want of good roads here, the trade of the north should eventually center at some other point, more easy of approach, or blessed with more energetic enterprising citizens, we might probably see cause to repeat our penny wise and pound foolish policy.

Yours truly,

J. SINGEAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1842.

Mr. TIRAH:

It can no longer be concealed or disguised—that old banner of freedom is at work to defeat the wishes of the people of Indiana. Thrice, and four times, has it been attempted by the Whigs of the present session; first in the attempt to bring on this election of United States Senator while several of the Democratic members were absent, and before Doct. Marsh, the legal and rightful representative from Dr. Kahl and Stebbins, had taken his seat; 2d in their attempt to retain Mr. Garrison, Speaker of the Senate, announced the election of Mr. Shannon for two years. The Whigs were in ecstasies in the hope that the cause would, in failing, leave Colwin Governor still, from the fact that no returns had been made by the Clerks of the counties of Richland, Butler, Highland, Montgomery and Parke. The absence of these returns would have elected Colwin and no mistake. But the returns from Richland had been obtained by express, and the announcement of the sale of the 'Books' of Ohio, put an end to all their hopes. Shannon was proclaimed elected, to the great joy of the crowd in the galleries and without the ballot.

The official vote is given in the proceedings in as far as we go, but Butler, Highland, Montgomery and Parke being absent, the popular vote is greatly reduced, and also Shannon's majority. The official vote published by us some time since, is therefore the nearest correct of any that can now be obtained.

Every body expresses astonishment, that the result of so important an election, should be left to such a contingency; and no doubt the Legislature will provide by law, against the possibility of such an occurrence in future.

Mr. Smith, clerk of the court in Montgomery county, in a publication in the Dayton Empire, states that he made out the returns and forwarded them to Columbus on the 15th of October. He made out two abstracts, one addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the Speaker of the Senate. The commissioners for

Thus while the State is involved in enduring miseries from which nothing but the wisest counsels and the most rigid economy can even extricate it; while the people are oppressed and borne down by the accumulated evils of taxation and a depreciated currency, and who are now anxiously looking to their representatives for some measures of relief, the Whig majority in the Senate and their allies in the House, utterly disregard all these considerations in their reckless and desperate struggle, to retain their ill-gotten power in the national councils.

It is a notorious and damning truth, that while each member is drawing his \$30000 from the pockets of the people, the Senate have not been in session more than four hours each day, and some days not to exceed two hours and a half! It is due to the Democratic members of the Senate to say, that they are in no way responsible for this profligate waste of time and money; for a true, more determined, and patriotic set of men never graced a legislative hall—but they are a powerless minority, and must submit to the arbitrary sway of the negroistic majority. Justice however demands no exception to this charge.

Mr. Kelso from Switzerland and Mr. Walpole, President pro tem, seem to act from honorable and patriotic motives, and though nominally Whigs, their conduct thus far has shown them to be above the trammels of party drill and the dictation of party leaders.

It is now evident that no business can or will be done till the election for U. S. Senator is over. The parties are so equally balanced, and the public mind in such a state of feverish excitement, extending to both branches of the Legislature, that little or no deliberation can be had upon any subject to the contest is decided. But the base and treacherous attempt to stave it off till after the death of Dunbar, which they seem to expect and hope for, rests entirely with the Whigs—with them rests the responsibility, and upon their heads will a virtuous and patriotic, but oppressed and insulted people pour their indignant reprobation.

L.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Thomas Van Andus to Miss Amelina Clinger, both of this place.

PORT WAYNE MARKET—Wholesale Prices. Corrected weekly by P. Kress, Market Master. **Beef, cow, \$100 Pork, 1 & 1 25** **lard, lb. 3 Eggs, doz. 6** **Cheese, lb. 6 Flour, lb. 30 Wheat, 30** **Bye, 85 Oats, 12** **Corn, 14 Potatoes, 12** **Onions, 50 Beans, 50** **Pies, 50 Green Apples 37** **Dried Apples, 75 Do. Peaches 20** **Cranberries, 1.00 Whiskey gal. 20** **Salt, lb. 2.00**

Arrival and Departure of Ships at and from Port Wayne, &c.

ANIMALS. **Espresso, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.** **Mount City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A. M.**

Elkhart, Ind., every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

Madison, Wis., every Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

Bremen, Ind., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

Frankfort, Ind., every Saturday at 6 P. M.

Paducah, Ky., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Paducah, Ky., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Frankfort, Ky., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

Winnipeg, Man., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

Winnipeg, Man., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Winnipeg, Man., every Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.

Winnipeg, Man., every Friday at 9 A. M.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS. A list of banks, the names of which are necessary at the Port Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana. These are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus: **0**

OHIO. **Bank of Western Cincinnati, Cincinnati, \$1000000**

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 26.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

WHOLE NUMBER, 408.

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$8.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE,
\$2.00 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS,
\$2.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

ALL Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE COMPASS.

The storm was loud—before the blast
Our gallant bark was driven;
Their foaming crests the billows rear'd,
And 'tis but one friendly star appear'd,
Through all the vaults of heaven.

Yet dauntless still the steersman stood,
And gazed without a sigh,
Where, poised on needle bright and slim,
And lighted by a lanthorn dim,
The compass met his eye.

Thence taught his darksome course to steer.
He treaded no wish for day;
But braved the whirling headlong might,
Nor once, throughout the dismal night,
To fear or doubt gave way.

And what oft the Christian's life,
But storms as dark and drear,
Through which, without one blitherome ray
Of worldly bliss to cheer his way,
He must his vessel steer!

Yet let him ne'er to sorrow yield,
For in the sacred page
A compass shines divinely true,
And, self-illumin'd, greets his view
Amid the tempest's rage.

Then let him firmly grasp the helm,
Though loud the billows roar,
And soon, his toils and troubles past,
His anchor shall safely cast
On Canaan's happy shore.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House the standing committee he had appointed for the present session; to wit:

On Elections—Messrs. Robinson, Edwards, Rose, Jackson, Fouke, Major, and Strain.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Davis, S. Wilson, Goodenow, White Dufour, Cuppy and Williams.

Judiciary—Brown of M., Matheny, Tingly, Davis of M., Rich, Robinson, and Gorman.

On Education—Bradley, Norwell, Bowers, Lingle, Thompson, Swihart, and Hardin.

On the State Bank—Brown of D., Simmonson, Chapman, Claypool, Patrick Jones, and Moore of F.

Military Affairs—Myers, Steele, Nees, Lewis, Fuller, Summer, and Reel.

State Prison—Simmonson, Huckabee, Baker, Meeker, Edmondson, Milligan and Parker.

On the town of Indianapolis—Hilliard, Cools, Johnson, Dunn, McCormack, Summers, and Mathers.

On Cities—Lowe, Hawkins, Brown of W., Coffe, Montague, Stewart, and Mitchell.

On Roads—Leslie, Butler of R., Peck, Prillman, Butterfield, Shaws, and Osborn.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Gormon, Carter, O'Neal, Clements, Hatt, Millikin and Hodges.

On Agriculture—Logan, Osborn, Leyendecker, Flanagan, Bales, Denby, and Campbell.

On Corporations—Hargrove, Williams, Roberts, Tamm, Brown of R., Marvin and Beall.

Enrolled Bills—Butler and Hawkins.

On Federal Relations—Stratten, Dunbar, Snook, Shely, Lee, Gilbert and Wright.

Public Expenditures—Moore of O., Butler of V., Brown of R., Francis, Lingle, Snook and Newell.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Nelson, Thompson, and Chapman.

Canal Fund—Messrs. Stoop Wilson, and O'Neal.

State Library—Messrs. Wheeler, Nees, and Hardin.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Speaker announced the following committee for dividing the State into Congressional districts:

For the State at large, Mr. Wheeler;

1st Judicial Circuit, Mr. Leaven;

2d " " Logan;

3d " " Shoup;

4th " " Butler of V.

5th " " Brown of M.

6th " " Stratton;

7th " " Davis;

8th " " Robinson;

9th " " Bradley;

10th " " Gorman;

11th " " Butler of R.

12th " " Mitchell;

SENATE.

The chair announced the following standing committees:

On Elections—Messrs. Bright, Collins, Mitchell, Everts, Harris, Farmers and West.

Finance—Messrs. Parker, Reed, Collett, Hoover, Collins, Kennedy, Morgan, Everts and Steele.

Judiciary—Marris, Wright, Bright, McGugan, Gregory, Pitcher; Collins, Kelso, Corbett and Dore.

Federal Relations—Ewing, West, Aker, Burke, Hatfield, Buell, Carr of J., Davis and Reed.

Education—Corbett, Farmer, Shanks, Ritchey, Everts, Stanford, Bradley, and Carr of D.

Military Affairs—Tannehill, Kelso, Mitchell, Bradley, Stanford, Dunn and Cotton.

Roads—Herrmann, Alexander, Carr, of J., Pennington, Odell, Hoover, Miller, Parks, and Watts.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Harris Wright Tannehill, Aker, Bright, Mount, Ritchey, Gregory, Cotton, Hoover, Dobson Shanks, Collett and Sinclair.

Town of Indianapolis—West, Alexander, Stanford, Morgan and Ritchey.

Claim—Dobson, Buell, Duzza, Bradley Pennington, Burke, Herriman, Carr of L., and Davis.

State Prison—Read, Watt, Hatfield, Alexander, Hogan, Hoover, and Ritchey.

Unfinished Business—Morgan, Aker, and Collett.

State Library—Carr of J., Defrees, Farmer, Dobson and Moffatt.

Public Buildings—Moffatt, Pennington, Burke, Miller and Shanks.

State Bank—Collins, Reeve, Ewing, West, Odell, Watts, Defrees, Bright, Hoover, Carr of L., Pitcher; Sinclair and Moffatt.

Agriculture—Watts, Mitchell, Parks, Pennington, Reeve, Farmer, Carr of J., Duzza and Tannehill.

Corporations—Miller, Wright, Gregory Read, Defrees, Hatfield, Cotton and Sinclair.

Enrolled Bills—Reeve and Gregory.

Engrossed Bills—Mitchell and Buell.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Archer, Buell, and Pennington.

Canal Fund—Keiso, Cotton and Hatfield.

State Library—Reeves, Parks and Mitchell.

The Chair announced the following committee on districting the State.

Mr. Bright for the State at large;

1st Circuit, Mr. Buell;

2d " " Read;

3d " " Kelso;

4th " " Miller;

5th " " Alexander;

6th " " Parker;

7th " " Collett;

8th " " Harris;

9th " " Mitchell;

10th " " Dobson;

11th " " Aker;

12th " " Sinclair;

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Argus gives the official returns from all the Counties of the State.

Col. Bouck's majority, it will be seen falls only eighteen below TWENTY-TWO thousand.

The abolition vote is increased since 1840 from 2,662 to 7,262, a gain of 4,600.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Bouck. Bradish.

COUNTIES.

Albany, 6076 6272

Allegany, 3287 3693

Broome, 2238 2010

Cattaraugus, 2466 2583

Cayuga, 5046 4370

Chautauque, 3226 5070

Chemung, 2304 1534

Chenango, 4122 3757

Clinton, 1903 1571

Columbia, 4278 3362

Cortland, 2299 2249

Delaware, 3526 2088

Dutchess, 4661 3898

Erie, 4165 4555

Essex, 1639 2049

Franklin, 1296 1354

Fulton and Hamilton, 2029 2063

Genesee, 3059 2262

Herkimer, 5802 2430

Jefferson, 5633 4774

Kings, 3725 3324

Lewis, 1716 1519

Livingston, 2515 33 6

Madison, 2883 3206

Monroe, 5220 5465

Montgomery, 2961 2448

New York, 22017 19975

Niagara, 2278 2630

Onondaga, 6955 5554

Oneida, 6585 6024

Ontario, 3460 3770

Orange, 4148 3293

Orleans, 2103 2143

Oswego, 4014 3365

Oneida, 4949 3610

Putnam, 2625 2077

Queens, 5437 5366

Rensselaer, 1089 814

Richmond, 1030 387

Rockland, 3353 3365

Saratoga, 3867 3351

S. Lawrence, 1497 1143

Schenectady, 1512 4088

Schoharie, 3375 2179

Schenectady, 2542 1976

Schenectady, 4393 3236

Suffolk, 2869 1338

Sullivan, 1470 1117

Tioga, 2262 1781

Tomkins, 3519 3365

Ulster, 3867 3351

Warren, 1497 1143

Washington, 4010 3558

Wayne, 3785 3109

Westchester, 1490 2

be maintained so long as circumstances may require. For several years angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the general lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein the lands lie, are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one, and it would be much more conducive of the public interest, than a sale of the lands should be made than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements on the Western waters and certain prominent harbors on the Lakes, merits, and I doubt not will receive your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property which annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for their removal.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring you acquainted with that important branch of the public defence. Considering the already vast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the Navy is calculated to excite particular attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency without entailing unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, will worthy of your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriation of the present year is asked by the Secretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included \$400,000, for the purchase of clothing, which when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object.

To this may be also added \$50,000, asked to cover arrearages of past years, and \$250,000 in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operation of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity and economy, in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, particularly copper, iron and coal, so as to prevent fraud and impulsion.

It will appear by the report of the Post master General that the great point which, for several years, has been so much desired has, during the current year, been successfully accomplished. The expenditures of the Department, for the current year have been brought within its income without lessening its general usefulness.

There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, without, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mail. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction of the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys, is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen securely maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this inquiry could readily be answered.

The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from over action; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects.

Between the year 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank isues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money, since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money, was thrown upon the country; and an over issue, which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of states and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

In view of the fact that in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$85,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first of January 1837, being stated at \$149,186,800,) aided

by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States, and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land, and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—extending as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period, antecedent to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements of the part of their debtors or States. Apart from which if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People and the States, and therefore, virtually by the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to their trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur.

It is proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the states, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and to order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at its own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on \$10,000,000 keeping in circulation never more than one and one half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.

In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange unless prohibited by the state in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and bona fide basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount the specific funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of such exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or if in place of the contemplated dealing in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent, to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium. I cannot but doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade, and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. Its purpose to do no more than to pay the debts of the Government with redeemable paper of the Government; in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public credits. Treasury notes which under law it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to col-

lect what is due to it, or pay what it owes be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of what is called the Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a medium to the country, and facility to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of the law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor.

To that it may be answered, that the exception of such a motive to Congress, is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country, as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact, that the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly rendered, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong doors, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency 1st. Gold and silver. 2d. The paper of state institutions; dr. 3d. A representative of precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for unadvisedly adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present public state of public sentiment, lies between and exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be exclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government which they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the treasury on a footing of the highest respectability is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on \$10,000,000 keeping in circulation never more than one and one half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.

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I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. Its purpose to do no more than to pay the debts of the Government with redeemable paper of the Government; in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public credits. Treasury notes which under law it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to col-

lect what is due to it, or pay what it owes be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of what is called the Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a medium to the country, and facility to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of the law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress.

Gen. Cass, late minister to France, has recently returned to the United States. A dinner was given to him by the American residents in Paris previous to his departure. Since his return, a letter has been addressed to him by Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, informing him that he had been recommended as a candidate for President of the United States by several democratic papers in different parts of the Union, and nominated at a democratic meeting lately held in Harrisburg; but that from the manner in which his nomination was spoken of by a portion of the whig press, a suspicion had been excited that he was friendly to an U. S. Bank, and favored the whig principles. To this Gen. Cass promptly replied, that he had been a member of the democratic party from his youth, was a firm believer in the principles laid down by Jefferson, and had never swerved a single instant from that faith. With respect to a national bank, the country had decided against it, and he did not think the government should charter one; and that though a due degree of credit is useful to the business of the country, a sound species basis is essential to its permanent prosperity.

From the personal friendship entertained by Gen. Cass towards Gen. Harrison, and the tenor of a letter he wrote on the occasion of the death of the latter, some Whigs have endeavored to create an impression that he had gone over to their party, and he has even been spoken of by some as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Cass is a man of splendid talents and undoubted patriotism and integrity, and is eminently qualified for the elevated post of President of this republic; but if he reach it, it will be as the nominee of the democratic national convention. We should not be surprised if he were to be our next candidate. We believe he would run better in the West than any other man we could name; and if he should be nominated we should look upon his election as certain.

THE NORTHERN ROADS.

We would direct the attention of our citizens to the following paragraph from the LaGrange Freeman, and ask of them, if they deem the proposition worthy of attention, to do something to forward it.

“FORT WAYNE ROAD.—Much is said, but little done, about improving this road. We now ask, why is it so? Why all talk and no action?

Let us who are interested on this route, stop talking and commence acting! And to begin,

let us have the line examined by a competent engineer, and ascertain what the expense will be to make a good turnpike, or a McAdamized road, graded as may be thought most proper. To further this, let the friends on the line, as also, the citizens of the city of Fort Wayne, forthwith get up a subscription for this purpose. Friend Tiger, will you and your neighbor Wood lend a helping hand to bring this about immediately?”

We have got through with the election of a Judge of this circuit, and of Prosecuting Attorneys for the several circuits in which there were vacancies. E. M. Chamberlain Esq. was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 9th Judicial circuit by a majority of 10 votes; this result is highly complimentary to Mr. Chamberlain as at the time the election was held there was a Whig majority of one in just ballot; and besides the Whigs of the north made a tremendous effort to defeat him.

The time for the payment of taxes will be extended and the penalty on delinquents done away with.

I shall write to you frequently, perhaps often. I have no way of reaching my constituents other than by communications intended for publication in the *Sentinel*.—My district is composed of four counties, and it is out of the question for me to get hold of a sufficient number of documents to furnish all my constituents with intelligence of our doings.

Yours truly,

J. SINGLETON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1842.

Mr. TIGAR:

It can no longer be concealed or disguised—the old leaven of federalism is at work to defeat the wishes of the people of Indiana. Thrice, and four times, has it been attempted by the Whigs of the present session; 1st in the attempt to bring on the election of United States Senator while several of the Democratic members were absent, and before Doct. Marsh, the legal and rightful representative from De Kalb and Steuben, had taken his seat; 2d in their attempt to retain Beall in his seat, to which he was no more entitled than an inhabitant of Nova Zembla; and lastly, their refusal of yesterday and today to go into an election for Senator, when the Senate and House were full, with the exception of Dunbar who is confined to his room of pulmonary consumption, and not expected to survive the session; but who could now be brought to the House to vote. Such is the course of the Whig party. Nor is there the slightest excuse or extenuation for such conduct. The Democrats desired only to delay the election till all the members had arrived, and those whom the people had elected, (not such as had been gambled into office,) should obtain their seats. Yesterday a resolution was adopted in the House to go into an election for Senator at 3 o'clock P. M. but while the Clerk was writing out the message, some coon sneaked into the Senate Chamber, and apprised the Whigs of the House's movement, whereupon Mr. Collins immediately moved an adjournment! The ayes and nays were demanded by several Democratic Senators, and while they were being called, the Clerk entered with the message, but the door keeper refused to announce it, and so the Senate adjourned after a half hour session, for no other purpose than to prevent a choice by the people's representative of a U. S. Senator in the place of O. H. Smith.

CONGRESS.—There is but little doing in Congress, and its proceedings are scarcely noticed in the eastern papers. John Q. Adams has commenced his old abolition pranks, and we suppose intends to interrupt the business of Congress throughout the whole session. It is a great pity his constituents cannot find another representative.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

United States Senators.—Mr. Linn has been re-elected from Missouri; Mr. Sevier from Arkansas; and Mr. Allen from Ohio. Gen. McDowell has been elected from South Carolina in place of Mr. Preston, resigned; also for six years from 4th March next, when Mr. P. term expires.—Mr. Calhoun has sent in his resignation, to take place on the 4th March next—no successor has yet been elected. Mr. Colquitt has been elected from Georgia.

Mr. Benton has published a letter “defining his position” on the presidential question. He says emphatically that he is for Martin Van Buren for President, and against himself for any office whatever, except the one he is at present holding. Mr. Benton was induced to make this declaration, in consequence of his having been nominated for the Presidency by a convention in Missouri, and its being stated that this nomination was made at his own instance, and to further his views as a candidate for the Presidency. The nomination, he states, was merely complimentary, and a mark of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Smith, clerk of the court in Montgomery county, in a publication in the *Dayton Empire*, states that he made out the returns and forwarded them to Columbus on the 15th of October. He made out two abstracts, one addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the Speaker of the Senate. The commissions for

Then while the State is involved in embroilments from which nothing but the wine-cask and the most rigid economy can ever extricate it; while the people are oppressed and borne down by the accumulated evils of taxation and a depreciated currency, and who are now anxiously looking to their representatives for some measures of relief; the Whig majority in the Senate and their allies in the House, utterly disregard all these considerations in their reckless and desperate struggle, to retain their ill-gotten power in the national council.

It is a notorious and damning truth, that while each member is drawing his \$3 00 daily from the pockets of the people, the Senate have not been in session more than four hours each day, and some days not to exceed two hours and a half! It is due to the Democratic members of the Senate to say that they are in no way responsible for this profligate waste of time and money; for a true, more determined, and patriotic set of men never graced a legislative hall—but they are a powerless minority, and must submit to the arbitrary sway of the aristocratic majority. Justice however demands an exception to this change.

Mr. Kelseo from Switzerland and Mr. Walpole, President pro tem, seem to act from honorable and patriotic motives, and though nominally Whigs, their conduct thus far has shown them to be above the trammels of party drill and the dictation of party leaders.

It is now evident that no business can or will be done till the election for U. States Senator is over. The parties are so equally balanced, and the public mind in such a state of feverish excitement, extending to both branches of the Legislature, that little or no deliberation can be had upon any subject to the contest is decided. But the base and treasonable attempts to stave it off till after the death of Dunbar, which they seem to expect and hope for, rests entirely with the Whigs—with them rests the responsibility, and upon their heads will a virtuous and patriotic, but oppressed and insulted people pour their indignant reprobation.

L.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Thomas Van Anda to Miss Anna Eliza Clinger, both of this place.

PORT WAYNE MARKET—Wholesale Prices.
Current weekly by P. Kress, Market Master.

| | | |
|---------------|--------|------------------|
| Beef, wt. | \$1 00 | Pork, 1 a 1 25 |
| Lard, lb. | 3 | Butter, lb. 6 |
| Cheese, lb. | 6 | Eggs, doz. 6 |
| Flour, bbl. | 3 00 | Wheatbush. 40 |
| Bacon | 25 | Oats, 12 |
| Corn, | 14 | Potatoes, 12 |
| Onions, | 50 | Beans, 50 |
| Peas, | 60 | Green Apples 37 |
| Dried Apples, | 75 | Do. Peaches 1 00 |
| Cranberries, | 1 00 | Whiskey gal. 20 |
| Salt, bbl. | 3 00 | |

Arrival and Departure of Mail at and from Port Wayne, *In.*

ARRIVALS.
Loganport, *In.*, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Muncie City, *Ind.*, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, *Ind.*, every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.

White Pigeon, *Ind.*, every Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

Bremen, *Ind.*, every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, *Ind.*, every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Prussia, *Ind.*, every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, *Ind.*, every Monday and Thursday at 8 P. M.

Whiting C. H. *Ind.*, every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.
Loganport, *In.*, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 A. M.

Muncie City, *Ind.*, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elkhart, *Ind.*, every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 A. M.

White Pigeon, *Ind.*, every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Bremen, C. H. *Ind.*, every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski, *Ind.*, every Friday at 6 A. M.

Prussia, *Ind.*, every Tuesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Winchester, *Ind.*, every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

Whiting C. H. *Ind.*, every Friday at 9 A. M.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.
A list of banks, the note, of which are receivable at the Port Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Book of Wooster | Wooster |
| Commercial Bank | Cincinnati |
| Franklin Bank | do |
| Cashier's Bank | do |
| Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. | Massillon |
| Bank of Marion | H. Lawrence Cash'r |
| Bank of Circleville | Norwalk |
| Bank of Norwalk | Painsville |
| Bank of Geauga | Zanesville |
| Bank of Zanesville | Marietta |
| Bank of Marietta | Mount Pleasant |
| Bank of Mount Pleasant | St. Clairsville |
| Belmont of St. Clairsville* | Columbus |
| Glaston Bank | do |
| Columbus bk of N. Lisbon | New Lisbon |
| Germans and mechanics bk | Steubenville |
| Washington Bank | Putnam |
| Commercial Bank of Scioto | Portsmouth |
| Dayton Bank | Dayton |
| Bank of Sandusky | Sandusky |
| Western Reserve Bank* | Warren |
| Book of Kosciusko | Xenia |

KENTUCKY.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Book of Louisville* | Louisville |
| do | Philadelphia |
| Book of Kentucky* | Louisville |
| branch | Louisville |
| branch | Hopkinsville |
| branch | Bowling Green |
| branch | Greensburg |
| branch | Danville |
| branch | Lexington |
| branch | Frankfort |
| branch | Mayfield |
| branch | Lexington |
| branch | Richmond |
| branch | Paris |
| branch | Covington |
| branch | Louisville |

MISSOURI.
Book of the State of Missouri—St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the *Advertiser* are taken.

**E. F. COLERICK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,**
May be found at the office of D. H. Colerick, on Perry-street, two doors east of the Market House. Fort Wayne, Dec. 23, 1842. 26

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of every
size, HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Notice is hereby given,

That the undersigned of administration have been granted to the subscriber, living on the estate of Hugh Bay, late of Allen County, Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them as the law directs, and all persons indebted to the same will be expected to make immediate settlement. The estate is supposed solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Dec. 24, 1842. 26

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 18th day of January, 1843, at the warehouse of E. A. Campbell, in Fort Wayne, all of the goods and chattels of Hugh Bay, late of Allen County, deceased. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Dec. 24, 1842. 26

Administrator's Sale,

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Cyrus Merriam, late of Allen County, deceased, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 14th day of January next, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one horse, one mare and colt, one two-horse wagon and harness, one teaming milt, one steer, 10 of hogs, corn, two plows, cradle and scythe, rifle, gun, &c. &c. Six months credit will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving sufficient security.

S. S. MERRIAM.

Dec. 24, 1842. 26

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Daniel Thrall, late of Allen County, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Dec. 15, 1842. 25 3w.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Thrall, late of Allen County, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Dec. 15, 1842. 25 3w.

Estate of M. Coles.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 6th day of December, 1842 Letters Testamentary on the estate of Margaret Coles late of the County of Allen and State of Indiana, deceased, were duly granted to the undersigned, by the Clerk of the Probate court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make settlement without delay; and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for payment. The said estate is solvent.

CYRUS TABER,

ALLEN HAMILTON,

Executors.

December 10, 1842. 3w24

Now's the TIME to PAY DEBTS.

One shilling more on the hundred for Pork than the market price.

All persons indebted to either of the late firms of Thompson & Jones, Thompson & Parry, or Thompson, Sturgis & Lent, or to the present firm of Thompson & Sturgis, or to L. G. Thompson, can discharge the account by delivering good pork at the above rate; or Wheat Corn or Oats, at the market price.

Those interested will find it to their advantage to embrace the present opportunity. Information as to the place of delivery can be obtained at the office of Thompson & Sturgis.

Dec. 10, 1842. 24

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 4th day of January next, the goods and chattels belonging to the estate of Margaret Coles late of Allen County and state of Indiana, deceased, consisting of

Horse, Cows, Hogs, Geese, Turkeys, Hens, Ducks, & 25 tons of Hay, (Timothy and well cured) 200 Bushels of Wheat, 500 Bushels of oats, 430 Bushels of Corn, Apples, Potatoes, & 21 Hives of Bees, one Cooking Stove, together with a great variety of Household and kitchen furniture,

will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, by the undersigned, executors of said estate.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above three dollars by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

C. TABER,

A. HAMILTON,

Executors.

Dec. 10th 1842

State of Indiana, Allen County, ss.

At the Adams Circuit Court, in vacation, November 28th, 1842.

John Smith,

vs.

Mary Andrews,

Elizabeth Andrews, &

Jacob Andrews.

NOW comes the said complainant, by Percy and Lindsey, his solicitors, and files in the Clerk's office of said court, his bill of complaint in this behalf; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the clerk of said court, by the affidavit of James Canan, a disinterested witness in this case, which is also filed that the said defendants Mary Andrews, Elizabeth Andrews, and Jacob Andrews, are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore notice is hereby given to the said defendants that unless they plead, an answer or denial to said bill, or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in the town of Decatur, in said county, on the first Monday in March next, the said bill will be considered as confessed.

Attest, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk, Dec. 17, 1842. 3w25

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the note, of which are receivable at the Port Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Book of Wooster | Wooster |
| Commercial Bank | Cincinnati |
| Franklin Bank | do |
| Cashier's Bank | do |
| Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. | Massillon |
| Bank of Marion | H. Lawrence Cash'r |
| Bank of Circleville | Norwalk |
| Bank of Norwalk | Painsville |
| Bank of Geauga | Zanesville |
| Bank of Zanesville | Marietta |
| Bank of Marietta | Mount Pleasant |
| Bank of Mount Pleasant | St. Clairsville |
| Belmont of St. Clairsville* | Columbus |
| Glaston Bank | do |
| Columbus bk of N. Lisbon | New Lisbon |
| Germans and mechanics bk | Steubenville |
| Washington Bank | Putnam |
| Commercial Bank of Scioto | Portsmouth |
| Dayton Bank | Dayton |
| Bank of Sandusky | Sandusky |
| Western Reserve Bank* | Warren |
| Book of Kosciusko | Xenia |

KENTUCKY.

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Book of Louisville* | Louisville |
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PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE
United States Magazine

AND
Democratic Review.
VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among these may be particularly mentioned:

Barncroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Park, Godwin, Hawthorne, Davesac, Faulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cameron, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tasistro, Eamens, Bryant, C. C. Lumsden, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able-hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.

It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liability to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which this is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style, of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
James Buchanan, of Penn.
John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
C. C. Condit, of New-York,
Gov. D. T. of Rhode Island,
Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring them from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of **Five Dollars** per annum, in *all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlys of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from hougois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan of which it would be impossible to give in a work of the kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$500 current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed *Post paid*.

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
57 Chatham street New York.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

It should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the blood, produce a full state of blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not uniformly death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of a *dead humor* which is not *properly removed from the body*. On the first failing of a sick humor, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not subdue the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

DR. BRANDRETH'S
Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness, and preserve the constitution in a state of health and vigor as *actual changes cannot effect*.

My own office is on Third St., between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pill can be obtained. The following are the only agents in Allen County:

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon.
Marion—D. McLain.

Sept. 10, 1842.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Compton and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. F. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 23, 1842.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Williams County, Ohio, on the St. Joseph River, about the middle of June, TWO HORSES. One is a dark Bay Mare, 14 or 15 hands high; has a white strip in the forehead, running to a point above the nose; both feet white; see more than the other; dark tail and legs, and about 9 years old. The other is a Sorrel Horse, with one hip down, some white hair in the forehead, no other marks remembered. Any person who will give information where the said estrays can be found will be liberally rewarded.

RUDOLPH HEPFER

St. Joseph P. O. Ohio, Sep. '42.

12p.m.

BLANK DEEDS,
Mortgages; Marriage
Licences.

Justices' and Sheriff's Blanks, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE:

"Discover what will destroy Life, and a great
Discover what will prolong Life, and the world
will tell you implore."

"There are many bodily and intellectual,
with which certain herbs have affinity
and over which they have power."

DR. BRANDRETH'S
External Remedy, or Liniment,

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, affects pains or aches; thus pins, stiffened, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, soreful enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to be sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford

as to the qualities of the External Remedies,

as per volumen:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen.

I have cured entirely my son's knee, above which was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintance.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr. B. Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
Eel River—J. Harmon.
Marion—D. McLain.

Sept. 10, 1842.

116m.

1842.

1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission

Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c.

And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western

Transportation Co., and Rail Road

Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES:

A. Rindge, &c. & Co. New York,

Barnard Card, & Co. New York,

S. C. Gray, New York,

Niles & Hooper, New York.

J. H. Looker, Troy.

M. Korman, & Co. Buffalo.

Gelton & Evans, Buffalo.

J. Nottingham, & Co. Erie.

W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.

Blair & Parks, Cleveland.

Hollister & Boul, Sandusky City.

Mott & Co. Toledo.

Peckham, & Co. Toledo.

Gray & Lewis, Detroit.

Handay & Halliday, Massillon, O.

P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.

I. G. & R. P. Jones, Fort Wayne.

Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

A. M. Higgins, Lothrop.

Strong & Miller, Lothrop.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at low rates, and with as much dispatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42.

43

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & CO. Forwarding & Commission

Merchants, Dealers in Flour,

Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron,

Anthracite Coal, &c., and Agents for the

MERCHANT'S TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,

ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and merchandise from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York

Haus & Powers, " "

Wilkie & Dwyer, " "

James S. Wyckoff & Co. Albany

H. C. Rosister, Troy

Hunter & Barker, Rochester

Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo

Bronson & Crocker, Oswego

Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland

Pearce & Allen, " "

Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

40th

TOBACCO WANTED.

The subscriber would inform the public, that

he will give the highest market price for

Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobaccos co.

which may be experienced except

from the present dependence of humors which

is not properly removed from the body.

On the first failing of a sick humor, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course

we do not subdue the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

DR. BRANDRETH'S

Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the

blood from all impurities, and remove every

cause of pain or weakness, and preserve the

constitution in a state of health and vigor as

actual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third St., between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pill can be obtained.

The following are the only agents in Allen

County:

Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,

Eel River—J. Harmon.

Marion—D. McLain.

Sept. 10, 1842.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS re-

spectfully inform the citizens of